

U.S. House of Representatives
111th Congress

2009 APR 21 AM 11:02


MEMBER / OFFICER
POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE FORM

OFFICE OF THE CLERK
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This form is for disclosing the receipt of travel expenses from a private source for meetings, speaking engagements, fact-finding trips or similar events in connection with official duties. You need not disclose government-funded or political travel on this form, or travel that is unrelated to official duties. This form does not eliminate the need to report all privately-funded travel on the Member or officer's annual Financial Disclosure Statement. In accordance with clause 5 of House Rule 25, complete this form and file it with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, B-106 Cannon House Office Building, within 15 days after travel is completed. The Clerk is to make these forms available to the public as soon as possible after they are received.

1. Name of Traveler: Congresswoman Judy Biggert
2. a. Name of Accompanying Family Member (if any): Rody Biggert
b. Relationship to Member/Officer: ☒ Spouse ☐ Child ☐ Other (specify): _____
3. a. Date of Departure and Date of Return: April 4-10, 2009
b. Dates at personal expense (if any): none
4. Itinerary (cities of departure – destination – return): Washington, D.C. to Valencia, Spain; return from Valencia to Washington, D.C.
5. Sponsor(s) (who paid for the trip): the Aspen Institute Congressional Program
6. Describe meetings and events attended (attach additional pages if necessary):
see attached detail agenda
7. Attached to this form are EACH of the following (signify that each item is attached by checking the corresponding box):
 - a. ☒ the Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form completed by trip sponsor, including all attachments;
 - b. ☒ the Traveler Form completed by the Member or officer; *and*
 - c. ☒ the Committee on Standards' letter approving my participation on this trip.
8. a. I represent that I participated in each of the activities reflected in the sponsor's agenda. (Signify that statement is true by checking box): ☒
b. If not, explain: _____

BIGGERT -



THE ASPEN INSTITUTE
Congressional Program

Energy Security and Climate Change: Policy Challenges for the New Administration and the New Congress

April 4-10, 2009
Valencia, Spain

Saturday, April 4

Participants depart the United States

Sunday, April 5

Participants arrive

6:30-9:00pm Working Dinner in the Diana Room

Introduction to the Conference by Dick Clark

(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily)

• **MEETING SITE WILL BE THE APOLO ROOM** •

Funding for this project is provided by the Ford, MacArthur, Hewlett, Luce, Rockefeller, Rockefeller Brothers, and Packard foundations

Monday, April 6

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room
(Scholars will meet for a briefing in a separate area of the room)

9:00 am **Framework of the Conference**
Dick Clark

9:15 am *Roundtable Discussion:*
**OVERVIEW OF OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND AND THE
IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. POLICY**
Amy Myers Jaffe, Baker Institute, Rice University

Rapidly rising prices in the global oil market over the past year – with significant price volatility, including falling prices – has significant consequences for the United States, which depends almost exclusively on oil for transportation. Though demand has moderated somewhat as prices rose, and new vehicle fuel efficiency standards are in the pipeline, demand for oil is nonetheless projected to grow substantially, at home and in fast-developing economies. Potential new supplies, including offshore deposits along the U.S. coasts, are being identified. Some of these supplies, off Brazil's and Mexico's coastlines, for instance, may be costly to recover, other sources may raise environmental and health concerns, while still other current or new providers have or may present serious concerns for U.S. foreign policy. What are the oil trends, issues and risks with which U.S. policymakers will have to contend over the next several years?

- What steps need to be taken to decrease the transportation sector's dependency on oil?
- What is the overall picture for supply and demand for oil, in the United States and worldwide?
- What are the prospects for new or additional supplies of economically recoverable oil? Where are these supplies? What are the hurdles for securing them?
- With respect to those supplies, what are the key issues affecting relations between the United States and major providers of U.S. oil imports?
- What role can public transportation play in mitigating oil consumption?
- How are other countries, industrialized and developing, responding to changes in oil demand and supply and the associated impacts on their development plans?
- What are the consequences and implications of oil price volatility for the United States and other countries?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
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Tuesday, April 7

8:00-9:00 am	Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room
9:00 am	<i>Roundtable Discussion:</i> THE POTENTIAL FOR RENEWABLE TECHNOLOGIES TO MEET ENERGY NEEDS Hal Harvey, The Climate Works Foundation

Great hope is being placed on new, alternative, and renewable energy technologies – including energy efficiency, wind, solar, fuel cells, biomass, and more – to generate electricity to meet U.S. energy demand and at the same time reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases linked to climate change. Similarly, in the transportation sector, bio-fuels and new ways of powering vehicles offer promise of reducing U.S. dependence on imported oil while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Some countries and more than half the states have adopted renewable standards to guide utilities in their energy services and investments, and there are incentives for cellulosic ethanol production and tax credits for hybrid vehicles to spur their sales. Yet some experts warn that because these technologies now provide but a very small fraction of U.S. energy, even with a rapid ramp-up in their availability, conventional sources, such as coal, natural gas, and oil will be needed in large quantities for years to come.

- What is the potential for new, alternative and renewable technologies, including energy efficiency, to meet U.S. needs?

- What is the potential for bio-fuels, hybrid engines, and related developments in our transportation sector to reduce U.S. dependence on oil while also reducing greenhouse gases?
- What are the barriers to realizing their potential? What national policies would be helpful to overcome the barriers?
- How could investments in research, development, and demonstration projects be deployed to maximum advantage?
- How are renewable energy technologies viewed by developing countries in their economic development plans?
- Is the development of these new technologies important in job creation?
- What are the impacts on the global food supply by the development of biomass energy sources?

10:30 am Coffee break

10:45 am Session resumes

12:15 pm Policy implications from the morning discussion
(Members of Congress)

1:00 pm Working Lunch in the Porchada Eolo
(Discussion continues)

2:30 pm Lunch concludes

5:30-7:00 pm *Before-Dinner Remarks:*
**INNOVATIVE OPTIONS FOR NEW TRANSPORTATION
SYSTEMS OF THE FUTURE**
Joshua Schank, Bipartisan Policy Center

Reauthorization of the surface transportation bill offers a near-term opportunity to consider new policies and innovative approaches that over time could help the country improve mobility *and* reduce dependency on oil. Currently, the transportation sector is almost totally tied to oil. The sector accounts for 70% of domestic oil consumption, and 97% of the energy consumed by this sector is petroleum-based. Moreover, transportation accounts for about a third of domestic carbon dioxide emissions, a leading contributor to climate change. Seldom do the connections among transportation policy, energy security, and climate change receive sufficient attention in policies that could enable the country to make progress on all three at the same time.

- What role could transportation policy play in moderating oil consumption while lowering greenhouse gases?

- What are some of the innovative approaches to transportation that could meet mobility needs while also helping to reduce demand for oil?
- How could research, development, and demonstrations most effectively foster new options for transportation?
- What institutional or funding barriers might limit new approaches to transportation? How could they be overcome?

7:00-9:00 pm Working Dinner
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Wednesday, April 8

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room

9:00 am *Roundtable Discussion:*
THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE U.S. ECONOMY
Brian Murray, Duke University

A credible U.S. program to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases associated with global warming will be essential if the United States is to join with other nations in addressing the harmful effects that are likely to accompany a warming climate. The predominant strategy is to put a price on carbon emissions, which will entail compliance costs and have economic consequences more generally. At the same time, there may well be economic benefits that follow as consumer choices change, as business practices adapt, and as new energy technologies emerge. Concern by policy makers over the potentially high costs of a program have long been a stumbling block, with the economic turmoil that emerged in the last half of 2008 heightening their anxiety. Consequently, considerable attention is being focused on what's called *cost containment*, measures that could provide a means by which to moderate costs should they prove higher than projected. Another strategy is to create a program of offsets by which U.S. companies could undertake agricultural or forestry projects in developing countries in exchange for credits that would be applied to their greenhouse gas reduction obligations at home.

- What are the major economic impacts of a U.S. program to reduce carbon emissions? What are the economic benefits? How reliable are these projections?
- How will such a program affect Gross National Product? Jobs? Prices for oil, coal and natural gas? Key industries and parts of the country? What will be the impact on our transportation sector?

- How would the United States be affected competitively in international markets if a program of offsets goes into effect without commensurate commitments by other countries, especially China, India, and other rapidly-growing economies?
- What measures could be considered to moderate the economic costs of a U.S. climate change program should cost-containment safeguards seem warranted or prudent? How would they work? What are the pros and cons of the options?
- How can a program of offsets be designed to help U.S. companies meet their permit obligations while improving the agricultural and forestry sectors in developing countries, thereby fostering economic development opportunities?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
1:00 pm	Buffet lunch in the Porchada Eolo (Discussion continues)
2:00 pm	Lunch concludes
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7:00-9:00 pm	Working Dinner (Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Thursday, April 9

8:00-9:00 am	Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room
9:00 am	<i>Roundtable Discussion:</i> IMPLEMENTING A POST-KYOTO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE Jonathan Lash, World Resources Institute

As a new international climate change treaty is negotiated, a long-standing priority has been to engage the developing world, including major greenhouse gas emitting countries. Aside from this critical issue, many other questions remain to be settled: targets and timetables for reductions by industrialized and developing countries, the

degree to which offsets might be applied, the role of tariffs and other trade mechanisms that might be adopted as penalties for non-compliance with the accord, and the terms by which technical assistance and technology transfer might be provided to developing countries. At the same time, existing international institutions, UN organizations, multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, and nongovernmental groups will be called on to meet urgent needs in poorer countries in addressing the health consequences stemming from climate change, in adapting agricultural, forestry, and water resource management practices, and in fostering economic development strategies consistent with emerging climatic conditions.

- What is the status of negotiations for a post-Kyoto international climate change agreement? What are the major policy issues in these negotiations?
- What are the prospects for China, India, and other countries with rapidly-rising carbon dioxide emissions joining the agreement? What is needed to secure their participation? How will a climate treaty affect their development goals?
- How would this new agreement be monitored and enforced? Is there an international institution capable of overseeing implementation effectively? What responsibilities would be included?
- What positions are developing nations staking out, especially with regard to their priority to promote economic development?
- How well equipped are the range of international, multilateral, and bilateral aid agencies to help developing countries adapt their development strategies, as well as their agricultural, forestry, and water resource management capabilities to meet the challenges presented by climate change?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am —	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
1:00 pm	Buffet lunch in the Porchada Eolo (Discussion continues)
2:30 pm	Lunch concludes
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7:00-9:00 pm Working Dinner in the Diana Room
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provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference
topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Friday, April 10

Participants depart this morning

TRAVEL DAY

U.S. House of Representatives

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF
OFFICIAL CONDUCT

Washington, DC 20515

March 11, 2009

The Honorable Judy Biggert
U.S. House of Representatives
1034 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Colleague:

Pursuant to House Rule 25, clause 5(d)(2), the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct hereby approves your proposed trip for you and your spouse to Valencia, Spain scheduled for April 4 to 10, 2009 sponsored by the Aspen Institute Congressional Program.

You must complete a Member Travel Disclosure Form and file it with the Clerk of the House within 15 days after your return from travel. As part of that filing, you are required to attach a copy of this letter and the Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form, including attachments. You must also report all travel expenses totaling more than \$335 from a single source on Schedule VII of your annual Financial Disclosure Statement.

Because the trip may involve meetings with foreign government representatives, we note that House Members may accept, under the Foreign Gifts and Decorations Act, gifts "of minimal value [currently \$335] tendered as a souvenir or mark of courtesy" by a foreign government. Any tangible gifts valued in excess of \$335 received from a foreign government by you or your spouse must, within 60 days of acceptance, be disclosed on a Form for Disclosing Gifts from Foreign Governments and either turned over to the Clerk of the House, or, with the written approval of the Committee, retained for official use.

If you have any further questions, please contact the Committee's Office of Advice and Education at extension 5-7103.

Sincerely,



Zoe Lofgren
Chair



Jo Bonner
Ranking Republican Member

ZL/JB:slo

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

PRIVATELY SPONSORED TRAVEL: TRAVELER FORM
For Members, Officers, and Employees

This form should be completed by House Members, officers, or employees seeking Committee approval of privately-sponsored travel or reimbursement for travel under House Rule 25, clause 5. The completed form should be submitted directly to the Committee by each invited House Member, officer, or employee, together with the completed and signed Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form and any attachments. A copy of this form, minus this initial page, will be made available for public inspection. *Please type form. Form (and any attachments) may be faxed to the Committee at (202) 225-7392.*

YOUR COMPLETED REQUEST MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE NO LESS THAN 14 DAYS BEFORE YOUR PROPOSED DEPARTURE DATE. Absent exceptional circumstances, permission will not be granted for requests received less than 14 days before the trip commences.

Name of Traveler: Judy Biggert

I certify that the information contained on both pages of this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: Judy Biggert

Name of Signatory (if other than traveler): _____

For staff, name of employing Member/Committee: _____

Office address: 1034 Longworth HOB Washington, DC 20515

Phone number: 202-225-3515

Email address of contact person: jackie.abba@mail.house.gov

- ☐ Check this box if the sponsoring entity is a media outlet and the traveler is a Member traveling to make a media appearance sponsored by that entity and these forms are being submitted to the Committee less than 14 days before the trip departure date.

NOTE: You must complete the contact information fields above, as Committee staff may need to contact you if additional information is required.

If there are any questions regarding this form please contact the Committee:

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct
U.S. House of Representatives
HT-2, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-7103 (phone)
(202) 225-7392 (fax)

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

PRIVATELY SPONSORED TRAVEL: TRAVELER FORM

1. Name of Traveler: Judy Biggert
2. Sponsor(s) (who will be paying for the trip): The Aspen Institute Congressional Program
3. Travel destination(s): Valencia, Spain
4. a. Date of Departure and Date of Return: April 4 - 10, 2009
b. Will you be extending the trip at your personal expense? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, dates at personal expense: _____
5. a. Will you be accompanied by a family member at the sponsor's expense? ☒ Yes ☐ No
b. If yes, name of accompanying family member: Mr. Rody Biggert
c. Relationship to traveler: ☒ Spouse ☐ Child ☐ Other (specify): _____
6. a. Did the trip sponsor answer "yes" to Question 9(c) on the Trip Sponsor form (i.e., the travel is being sponsored by an entity that employs a lobbyist)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
b. If yes, check one of the following: ☐ N/A – Sponsor checked 9(a) or 9(b)
(1) Approval for one-night's lodging and meals is being requested: ☐ or
(2) Approval for two-nights' lodging and meals is being requested: ☐
If "(2)" is checked, explain why the second night is warranted: _____
7. Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form is attached, including agenda, invitee list, and any other attachments (indicate that form is attached by checking box): ☒
8. Explain why participation in the trip is connected to your individual official or representational duties:
This conference dealing with Energy & Climate Change will assist me as a Senior member of the Science and Technology Committee
9. **FOR STAFF:**
TO BE COMPLETED BY YOUR EMPLOYING MEMBER:

I hereby authorize the individual named above, an employee of the U.S. House of Representatives who works under my direct supervision, to accept expenses for the trip described in this request. I have determined that the above-described travel is in connection with my employee's official duties and that acceptance of these expenses will not create the appearance that the employee is using public office for private gain.

Date: _____

Signature of Employing Member

NOTE: This page must be submitted with your post-travel disclosure form within 15 days of your return, so you should maintain a photocopy of the completed form for your records.

U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

PRIVATE SPONSOR TRAVEL CERTIFICATION FORM
(provide directly to each House invitee)

This form should be completed by private entities offering to provide travel or reimbursement for travel to House Members, officers, or employees under House Rule 25, clause 5. A completed copy of the form (and any attachments) should be provided to each invited House Member, officer, or employee, who will then forward it to the Committee together with a Traveler Form. The trip sponsor should NOT submit the form directly to the Committee. *You must answer every question on the form.*

1. Sponsor(s) (who will be paying for the trip):
The Aspen Institute Congressional Program
2. I represent that the trip will not be financed (in whole or in part) by a federally-registered lobbyist or a registered foreign agent (*Signify that the statement is true by checking box*): ☒
3. I represent that the trip sponsor(s) has not accepted from any other source funds earmarked directly or indirectly to finance any aspect of the trip (*Signify that the statement is true by checking box*): ☒
4. Is travel being offered to an accompanying family member of the House invitee(s)? ☒ Yes ☐ No
5. Provide names and titles of ALL House invitees; for each invitee, provide explanation of why the individual was invited (include additional pages if necessary):
see attached list
6. Dates of travel: April 4-10, 2009
7. Cities of departure – destination – return: Washington, DC or home state to Valencia, Spain and return to either Washington, DC or home state
8. Attached is a detailed agenda of the activities taking place during the travel (*i.e.*, an hourly description of planned activities) (*Signify "yes" by checking box*): ☒
9. I represent that (*check one of the following*):
 - a. The sponsor of the trip is an institution of higher education within the meaning of section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965: ☐ or
 - b. The sponsor of the trip does not retain or employ a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent: ☒ or
 - c. The sponsor employs or retains a registered federal lobbyist or foreign agent, but the trip is for attendance at a one-day event *and* lobbyist/foreign agent involvement in planning, organizing, requesting, or arranging the trip was *de minimis* under the Committee's travel regulations. ☐
10. If travel is for participation in a one-day event (*i.e.*, if you checked Question 9(c)), check one of the following:
 - a. N/A – I checked 9(a) or (b) above: ☐
 - b. One-night's lodging and meals are being offered: ☐ or
 - c. Two-nights' lodging and meals are being offered: ☐
If "c" is checked, explain why the second night is warranted: _____

11. Check one:
- I represent that a federally-registered lobbyist or foreign agent will not accompany House Members or employees on any segment of the trip (*Signify that the statement is true by checking box*): ☒ or
 - N/A – trip sponsor is an institution of higher education. ☐
12. Private sponsors must have a direct and immediate relationship to the purpose of the trip or location being visited. Describe the purpose of the trip and the role of each sponsor in organizing and conducting the trip:
The Aspen Institute Congressional Program's purpose is to provide non-partisan educational forums for Members of Congress on public policy issues.
13. a. Describe the mode of travel (air, rail, bus, etc.). For air travel, also indicate the type of aircraft (commercial, charter, or privately owned) and class of travel (coach, business class, first class, etc.):
commercial airlines will be used; travel is provided in coach class (domestic portion) and business class (international portion)
- b. If travel will be first class or by chartered or private aircraft, provide an explanation describing why such travel is warranted: _____

14. I represent that the expenditures related to local area travel during the trip will be unrelated to personal or recreational activities of the invitee(s). (*Signify that the statement is true by checking box*): ☒
15. I represent that either (*check one of the following*):
- The trip involves an event that is arranged or organized *without regard* to congressional participation and that meals provided to congressional participants are similar to those provided to or purchased by other event attendees: ☐ or
 - The trip involves events that are arranged *specifically with regard* to congressional participation: ☒
If "b" is checked, detail the cost per day of meals (approximate cost may be provided): _____
\$79 per person
16. Reason for selecting the location of the event or trip: This site provides easy, secure access for all participants, with affordable facilities.
17. Name of hotel or other lodging facility: Las Arenas Hotel
18. Cost per night of hotel or other lodging facility (approximate cost may be provided): \$169
19. Reason(s) for selecting hotel or other lodging facility: conference facilities, security, capacity for groups, excellent communications.

20. TOTAL EXPENSES FOR EACH PARTICIPANT:

<input type="checkbox"/> actual amounts	Total Transportation	Total Lodging Expenses	Total Meal Expenses per
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good faith estimates	Expenses per Participant	per Participant	Participant
For each Member, Officer, or employee	\$3,800	\$845	\$393
For each accompanying family member	\$3,800	0	\$393

	Other Expenses (dollar amount)	Identify Specific Nature of "Other" Expenses (e.g., taxi, parking, registration fee, etc.)
For each Member, Officer, or employee		
For each accompanying family member		

21. I represent that all expenses connected to the trip will be for actual costs incurred and not a per diem or lump sum payment (signify that the statement is true by checking box): ☒

22. I certify that the information contained in this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____

Name and title: Dick Clark, Director, Congressional Program

Organization: The Aspen Institute

Address: One Dupont Circle, NW #700, Washington, DC 20036

Telephone number: 202-736-5825

Fax number: 202-785-2737

Email Address: dick.clark@aspeninstitute.org

The Committee staff may contact the above individual if additional information is required.

If there are any questions regarding this form please contact the Committee at the following address:

Committee on Standards of Official Conduct
U.S. House of Representatives
HT-2, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-7103 (phone)
(202) 225-7392 (general fax)

Version date 8/2008 by Committee on Standards of Official Conduct

THE ASPEN INSTITUTE
Congressional Program

**Attachment to Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form
For Aspen Institute conference April 4-10, 2009**

Question #5 on the Certification:

Members of the House invited:

1. Rep. Tammy Baldwin, D-WI, member of the Energy & Commerce Committee
2. Rep. Earl Blumenauer, D-OR, member of the Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming
3. Rep. Judy Biggert, R-IL, member of the Science Committee
4. Rep. Mike Burgess, R-TX, member of the Energy & Commerce Committee
5. Rep. Mike Castle, R-DE, member of the Financial Services Committee
6. Rep. Susan Davis, D-CA, member of the Armed Services Committee
7. Rep. Lloyd Doggett, D-TX, member of the Ways & Means Committee
8. Rep. Sam Farr, D-CA, member of the, member of the Appropriations Committee
9. Rep. Jeff Flake, R-AZ, member of the Foreign Affairs Committee
10. Rep. Gene Green, D-TX, member of the, Energy & Commerce Committee
11. Rep. Nita Lowey, D-NY, member of the Appropriations Committee
12. Rep. George Miller, D-CA, member of the Resources Committee
13. Rep. Jim Oberstar, D-MN, Chair of the Transportation Committee
14. Rep. David Price, D-NC, member of the Appropriations Committee
15. Rep. Jan Schakowsky, D-IL, member of the Energy & Commerce Committee
16. Rep. Cliff Stearns, R-FL, member of the Energy & Commerce Committee
17. Rep. Fred Upton, D-MI, member of the Energy & Commerce Committee
18. Rep. Peter Welch, D-VT, member of the Government Reform Committee

THE ASPEN INSTITUTE
Congressional Program

**Energy Security & Climate Change:
Policy Challenges for the New Administration
and the New Congress**

April 4-10, 2009
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03/04/2009 15:52 FAX 202 705 2707 ASLEN/CONG 0007010

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- What is the potential for bio-fuels, hybrid engines, and related developments in our transportation sector to reduce U.S. dependence on oil while also reducing greenhouse gases?
- What are the barriers to realizing their potential? What national policies would be helpful to overcome the barriers?
- How could investments in research, development, and demonstration projects be deployed to maximum advantage?
- How are renewable energy technologies viewed by developing countries in their economic development plans?
- Is the development of these new technologies important in job creation?
- What are the impacts on the global food supply by the development of biomass energy sources?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
1:00 pm	Working Lunch in the Porchada Eolo (Discussion continues)
2:30 pm	Lunch concludes
3:00-4:00 pm	Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars
5:30-7:00 pm	<i>Before-Dinner Remarks:</i> INNOVATIVE OPTIONS FOR NEW TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS OF THE FUTURE Joshua Schank, Bipartisan Policy Center

Reauthorization of the surface transportation bill offers a near-term opportunity to consider new policies and innovative approaches that over time could help the country improve mobility *and* reduce dependency on oil. Currently, the transportation sector is almost totally tied to oil. The sector accounts for 70% of domestic oil consumption, and 97% of the energy consumed by this sector is petroleum-based. Moreover, transportation accounts for about a third of domestic carbon dioxide emissions, a leading contributor to climate change. Seldom do the connections among transportation policy, energy security, and climate change receive sufficient attention in policies that could enable the country to make progress on all three at the same time.

- What role could transportation policy play in moderating oil consumption while lowering greenhouse gases?
- What are some of the innovative approaches to transportation that could meet mobility needs while also helping to reduce demand for oil?
- How could research, development, and demonstrations most effectively foster new options for transportation?
- What institutional or funding barriers might limit new approaches to transportation? How could they be overcome?

7:00-9:00 pm Working Dinner
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Wednesday, April 8

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room

9:00 am *Roundtable Discussion:*
THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE U.S. ECONOMY
Brian Murray, Duke University

A credible U.S. program to reduce the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases associated with global warming will be essential if the United States is to join with other nations in addressing the harmful effects that are likely to accompany a warming climate. The predominant strategy is to put a price on carbon emissions, which will entail compliance costs and have economic consequences more generally. At the same time, there may well be economic benefits that follow as consumer choices change, as business practices adapt, and as new energy technologies emerge. Concern by policy makers over the potentially high costs of a program have long been a stumbling block, with the economic turmoil that emerged in the last half of 2008 heightening their anxiety. Consequently, considerable attention is being focused on what's called cost-containment, measures that could provide a means by which to moderate costs should they prove higher than projected. Another strategy is to create a program of "offsets," by which U.S. companies could undertake agricultural or forestry projects in developing countries in exchange for credits that would be applied to their greenhouse gas reduction obligations at home.

- What are the major economic impacts of a U.S. program to reduce carbon emissions? What are the economic benefits? How reliable are these projections?

- How will such a program affect Gross National Product? Jobs? Prices for oil, coal and natural gas? Key industries and parts of the country? What will be the impact on our transportation sector?
- How would the United States be affected competitively in international markets if a program of offsets goes into effect without commensurate commitments by other countries, especially China, India, and other rapidly-growing economies?
- What measures could be considered to moderate the economic costs of a U.S. climate change program should cost-containment safeguards seem warranted or prudent? How would they work? What are the pros and cons of the options?
- How can a program of offsets be designed to help U.S. companies meet their permit obligations while improving the agricultural and forestry sectors in developing countries, thereby fostering economic development opportunities?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
1:00 pm	Buffet lunch in the Porchada Eolo (Discussion continues)
2:00 pm	Lunch concludes
3:00-4:00 pm	Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars
7:00-9:00 pm	Working Dinner (Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Thursday, April 9

8:00-9:00 am	Breakfast buffet in the Diana Room
9:00 am	<i>Roundtable Discussion:</i> IMPLEMENTING A POST-KYOTO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE Jonathan Lash, World Resources Institute

As a new international climate change treaty is negotiated, a long-standing priority has been to engage the developing world, including major greenhouse gas emitting countries. Aside from this critical issue, many other questions remain to be settled: targets and timetables for reductions by industrialized and developing countries, the degree to which offsets might be applied, the role of tariffs and other trade mechanisms that might be adopted as penalties for non-compliance with the accord, and the terms by which technical assistance and technology transfer might be provided to developing countries. At the same time, existing international institutions, UN organizations, multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, and nongovernmental groups will be called on to meet urgent needs in poorer countries in addressing the health consequences stemming from climate change, in adapting agricultural, forestry, and water resource management practices, and in fostering economic development strategies consistent with emerging climatic conditions.

- What is the status of negotiations for a post-Kyoto international climate change agreement? What are the major policy issues in these negotiations?
- What are the prospects for China, India, and other countries with rapidly-rising carbon dioxide emissions joining the agreement? What is needed to secure their participation? How will a climate treaty affect their development goals?
- How would this new agreement be monitored and enforced? Is there an international institution capable of overseeing implementation effectively? What responsibilities would be included?
- What positions are developing nations staking out, especially with regard to their priority to promote economic development?
- How well equipped are the range of international, multilateral, and bilateral aid agencies to help developing countries adapt their development strategies, as well as their agricultural, forestry, and water resource management capabilities to meet the challenges presented by climate change?

10:30 am Coffee break

10:45 am Session resumes

12:15 pm Policy implications from the morning discussion
(Members of Congress)

1:00 pm Buffet lunch in the Porchada Eolo
(Discussion continues)

2:30 pm Lunch concludes

3:00-4:00 pm Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars

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7:00-9:00 pm

Working Dinner in the Diana Room
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

Friday, April 10

Participants depart this morning

TRAVEL DAY